

# THE JEWISH TIMES.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

VOLUME I.

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## Poetry.

### GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT.

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris, and he,  
I galloped! Dirck galloped! we galloped all  
three!  
"Good speed!" cried the Watch, as the gate-  
bolts undrew,  
"Speed!" echoed the wall, to us galloping  
through!  
Behind shut the postern, the lights sank to  
rest,  
And into the midnight we galloped abreast!  
Not a word to each other: we kept the great  
pace  
Neck by neck, stride by stride, never chang-  
ing our place;  
I turned in my saddle, and made its girth  
tight;  
Then shortened each stirrup, set the pique  
right;  
Rebuckled the cheek-strap, changed slacker  
the bit,  
Nor galloped less steadily Roland a whit!  
'Twas moonset at starting; but while we drew  
near  
Lokeren, the cocks crew, and twilight dawned  
clear;  
At Boom, a great yellow star came out to see:  
At Duffel, 'twas morning as plain as could  
be;  
And from Mechlin church-steeple we heard  
the half-chime,  
So Joris broke silence with, "Yet there is  
time!"  
At Aerschott up leaped of a sudden the sun,  
And against him the cattle stood black every  
one,  
To stare through the mist at us galloping  
past;  
And I saw my stout galloper, Roland, at last,  
With resolute shoulders, each buttling away  
The haze, as some bluff river headland its  
spray;  
And his low head and crest, just one sharp  
ear bent back  
For my voice, and the other pricked out on  
his track;  
And one eye's black intelligence—ever that  
glance  
O'er its white edge at me, his own master  
askance!  
And thick, heavy spume flakes which aye  
anon  
His fierce lips shook upwards in galloping on.  
By Hasselt, Dirck groaned; and cried "Joris  
Stay spur!  
Your Ross galloped bravely, the fault's not in  
her!  
We'll remember at Aix"—for one heard the  
quick wheeze  
Of her chest, saw the stretched neck, and  
staggering knees,  
And sunk tail, and horrible heave of the  
flank  
As down on her hanches she shuddered and  
sank.  
So we were left galloping, Joris and I,  
Past Loos and past Tongres, no cloud in the  
sky;  
The broad sun above laughed a pitiless laugh,  
Nearth our foot broke the brittle "bright  
stable-like chaff,"  
Till over by Dalhem, a dome tower sprang  
white,  
And "Gallop," gasped Joris, for "Aix is in  
sight!"  
How they'll regret us!—And all in a moment  
his Ross  
Rolled neck and crop over; lay dead as a  
stone!  
And there was my Roland to bear the whole  
weight  
Of the news which alone could save Aix from  
her fate,  
With his nostrils like pits full of blood to the  
brim,  
And with circles of red for his eye-sockets'  
rim.  
Then I cast loose my buff-coat, each holster  
let fall—  
Shook off both my jack-boots—let go belt  
and all—  
Stood up in the stirrup—leaped, patted his  
ear—  
Called my Roland his pet name, my horse  
without peer!  
Clapped my hands, laughed and sang, any  
noise, bad, good,  
'Till, at length, into Aix, Roland galloped  
and stood!  
And all I remember is friends flocking round  
As I sat with his head 'twixt my knees on  
the ground,  
And no voice but was praising this Roland of  
mine,  
As I poured down his throat our last measure  
of wine,  
Which (the burgesses voted by common con-  
sent)  
Was no more than his due that brought good  
news from Ghent.—(Robert Browning.)

### HOME.

There is a land of every land the pride,  
Beyond by heaven o'er all the world beside;  
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,  
And milder moons empyreanize the night;  
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,  
Time-tutored age, and love exalted youth.  
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores  
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting  
shores,  
Waves not a realm so bountiful and fair,  
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;  
In every clime the magnet of his soul,  
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that  
pole;  
For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,  
The heritage of nature's noblest race,  
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,  
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,  
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside  
His sword and scepter, pageantry and pride,  
While in his softened looks benignly blend  
The sire, the son, the husband, brother,  
friend.  
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter,  
wife,  
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of  
life!  
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye  
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;  
Around her knees domestic duties meet,  
And freese pleasures gambol at her feet.  
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be  
found?  
Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;  
Oh, thou shalt find, how'er thy footsteps  
roam,  
That land thy country, that spot thy home!

### The Jewish Factor in Russian Discontent.

"Existing Society," says Lord Beacons-  
field in his biography of Lord George  
Bentinck, "has chosen to persecute the  
race which should furnish its choice allies,  
and what have been the consequences?  
They may be traced in the last outbreak  
of the destructive principle in Europe.  
An insurrection takes place against tra-  
dition and aristocracy, against religion  
and property. Destruction of the Semitic  
principle, extinction of the Jewish reli-  
gion, whether in the Mosaic or the Christian  
form, the natural equality of man, and  
the abrogation of property are proclaimed  
by the secret societies who form provision-  
al government, and men of Jewish race  
are found at the head of every one of  
them. The people of God co-operate  
with Atheists; the most skillful accumu-  
lators of property ally themselves with  
Communists; the peculiar and chosen  
race touch the hands of all the scum and  
low castes of Europe! and all this be-  
cause they wish to destroy that ungrate-  
ful Christendom which owes to them  
even its name, and whose tyranny they  
can no longer endure." These pregnant  
word were penned some years ago ap-  
propos of the revolutions of 1848, but at  
the present moment the truth of their  
generalizations comes forcibly home to us  
when we consider the condition of the  
Russian Empire. The last refuge of the  
worst aspects of European and Asiatic  
despotism, Russia, who was too far be-  
hind the times to participate in the con-  
vulsions of 1848, is now on the point of  
playing its own '48. The country from  
end to end is honeycombed with con-  
spiracy. All the indigenous extravagances  
of long mental subjugation are being  
ventilated by the Nihilist conspirators,  
and while the shrieks of Atheism and  
Communism again fill the air, the parallel  
is completed by the appearance of Jews  
in the ranks of the malcontents. Molo-  
decki, who lately attempted the life of  
General Melnikoff, was, we are now aware,  
a Jew, but he was not the only Jew who  
has been discovered among the ranks of  
the Nihilists. Last May three Jews,  
Liebermann, Gurewitz and Aronson, were  
imprisoned as Nihilists, and in September  
two more Jews named Vittenberg and  
Davidenko were executed for political  
crimes at Odessa. As a straw shows the  
direction of the wind, so there can be no  
doubt that these facts prove that the Jews  
of Russia are at least much interested in  
the success of the Russian Secret Revo-  
lutionary Societies.

The Times of Tuesday last contains a  
letter from St. Petersburg, in which a  
gratifying plea is set forth for the better  
treatment of Jews in Russia. It is  
pointed out that the popular hatred of the  
Jews is to be attributed to the fomenting  
principle of intolerance recognized by  
government, and in view of the law-abid-  
ing and general good qualities of the Jews,  
the authorities are recommended to relax  
the stringency of the measures with  
which the Jews are governed. The  
Times' correspondent omitted, however,  
to notice what a danger the Russian gov-  
ernment is purveying for itself in continu-  
ing its ill-treatment of the Jews. There  
are at present more than three millions  
of our co-religionists resident in the Polish  
division of the Muscovite Empire, and  
from the very nature of the treatment  
they receive from the authorities, they  
must be reckoned among the most dis-  
satisfied subjects of the Czar. It re-  
quires but very little reflection to show  
what an immensely powerful factor in  
the present discontent must be three  
millions of human beings so situated. It  
is well-known that they are extremely dis-  
contented, and if they are not active  
Nihilists, it is a matter of certainty that  
every palpitation of their hearts beats in  
ardent sympathy with whatever cause is  
subversive of the present iniquitous system  
of military oppression. And yet, as  
Lord Beaconsfield has pointed out in the  
words we have quoted above, the Jews  
occupy a position altogether in antago-  
nism with their preconceived ideas when  
they ally themselves with classes opposed  
to the constituted authorities. They only  
do this, however, when their oppressor  
becomes intolerable, and in Russia their  
condition has long outgrown all human  
endurance. When oppressed, the Jew  
becomes the prince of conspirators. In  
Austria and Germany he showed himself,  
in 1848, at once courageous and prudent,  
and it was due to his genius that in those  
countries the whirlwind of revolution was  
successful in annihilating the tyrannies of  
personal government. In Russia he is in  
a fair way to re-enact this role. The Rus-  
sian government will, therefore, do well  
to reflect on the present condition of our  
co-religionists in the empire. Let them  
at least place them on an equality with  
the rest of the population, and give them  
a fair prospect of liberty, and they may  
turn three millions of enemies into so  
many friends. They must remember that  
the Jew is himself the most devout advo-  
cate of authority. The first in history to  
recognize the necessity of kingship, he  
stands before the world with an unrivaled  
experience which has made him the true  
exponent of the advantages of personal  
government tempered by popular require-  
ments. He is the great apostle of consti-  
tutionalism, and if in Russia the govern-  
ment would adopt such liberal measures  
as would be best calculated to conciliate  
the Jewish element, they would not only

find themselves possessed of an immense  
number of devoted adherents in their  
own country, but throughout the world  
they would acquire powerful friends in  
the Jews, who in every country do so  
much to maintain the cause of law and  
order.—(Jewish World.)

### The Jews of Beyrout.

Jaffa fades away in the distance, and  
we can not refrain from giving expression  
to the hope that it may be, one day, sup-  
plied with an adequate port and rail, or  
tramway communication with the Holy  
City; and a night's journey brings us to  
Beyrout. A more magnificent sight than  
the entrance to Beyrout can not well be  
imagined, even by those who are familiar  
with the beautiful Bay of Naples. In the  
background tower the majestic moun-  
tains of Lebanon, their summits as yet  
innocent of winter snow. There dwell  
the Druses (said to be the ancient Phil-  
istines), whose religion is still a jealously-  
guarded secret, and the Maronites, ear-  
liest of Christians. In front is his town,  
sparkling in the sunrise, looking almost as  
if its houses were cut out of cardboard  
and painted for effect. In Beyrutas, after  
the destruction of Jerusalem, Titus  
caused many Jews to fight as gladiators,  
against each other, in the amphitheatre.  
Modern Beyrout is a town of some 80,000  
inhabitants, and though but a night's  
journey, by sea, from primitive and  
neglected Palestine, its streets are clean  
and fairly paved, and there are traces of  
advanced civilization everywhere mani-  
fest. The environs are exceptionally  
beautiful, bright and romantic, and the  
climate is equable and healthy. There  
dwell at present some one thousand Jews  
(or about two hundred families), many of  
whom are well-to-do, and most of whom  
are above poverty. They have but one  
synagogue, and that hardly worth men-  
tioning, but the rich have synagogues in  
their houses, which are open to all. Of  
educational or other institutions, for the  
general poor there are none, but the well-  
directed efforts in the cause of education  
of Mr. Zaki Cohen deserve more than a  
passing notice.

This gentleman, seeing that general  
education amongst the Jews of the East  
was woefully neglected, resolved to con-  
secrate his life to supplying the want, as  
far as in him it lay. At first his attempt  
was unsuccessful, his whole fortune being  
sacrificed for his lost ten thousand francs  
in the first year, but, nothing daunted,  
he borrowed fresh capital and started  
again. Happily, his efforts have been  
crowned with success, and the school is  
now a self-supporting concern. Thither  
boys from Smyrna, Constantinople, Jaffa  
and Beyrout, are sent by those who can  
afford it, the charge being but from three  
to five hundred francs per year for board  
and general education, comprising, be-  
sides the usual routine, instruction in  
French, German, Italian, English, Hebrew  
and Arabic and their branches. With  
truly charitable intent, Mr. Zaki Cohen  
admits, for every ten paying boys, one  
poor boy gratuitously, thus carrying out  
the commandment of the title in its hap-  
piest interpretation. Anyone who wishes  
to send a poor boy there is also at liberty  
to do so at a reduced and unremuner-  
ative charge, and in a city where neither  
the Alliance Israelite nor the Anglo-  
Jewish Association have yet seen fit to  
do anything for the cause of Jewish edu-  
cation, this fact needs only to be brought  
to their notice for them to avail them-  
selves of it. In this college, the instruc-  
tion appears to be of a more than ordi-  
narily efficient character. There is a  
fine garden, a pretty synagogue, ample  
class-rooms and dining-rooms, dormitories,  
with marble floors, clean and well ven-  
tilated, which are quite refreshing to look  
at, especially when one is fresh from the  
inspection of ill-kept schools of Jerusa-  
lem. At the time of our visit, which was  
totally unexpected, the school was in  
full working order, and the pupils  
seemed most healthy and well-cared for.  
The situation is exceptionally bright and  
picturesque on the outskirts of the town,  
at the foot of the Lebanon range of moun-  
tains. In the reception room was the  
photograph and autograph of Midhat  
Pasha, who had visited and expressed  
his approbation of the school, and the  
Vandy Fair cartoon of Sir Albert Sas-  
son. We wish Mr. Zaki Cohen every  
success in his useful and enlightened en-  
terprise, and express the hope that his  
present complement of ninety boys may  
increase largely and rapidly.

At Cyprus, dreary, lonesome and grim  
looking, there is nothing of Jewish in-  
terest. At the first blush of the English  
occupation, crowds of Jews, as of other  
nationalities, flocked there, but the place  
has, so far, proved a disappointment, and  
they have left. At present there are but  
ten Jewish families at Larnaca, and two  
or three at Nicosia, where, be it re-  
marked, the chief officer of police is an  
Israelite.  
At Rhodes, with its quaint, and pre-  
served medieval relics of the Knights-  
Templar; its castellated harbor and its  
drawbridges, mingling strangely with the  
modern Turkish buildings; and its fine  
Roman and Greek antiquities; the Jews  
are much in evidence. The boatmen who  
rowed us ashore were Jews; the guide  
who showed us round was a Jew; and the  
men who came on board to sell  
curiosities were Jews. There are about

500 families, or about 2,500 Jewish souls  
on the island. They have six synagogues  
and a school for Hebrew, only, the chil-  
dren, however, attending the general  
schools. They appear to be actively en-  
gaged in trade, and fairly, though not  
markedly, prosperous.—(Jewish Chroni-  
cle.)

### Marriage Rings.

The N. Y. Home Journal, in an ex-  
tended article entitled, "Token Rings,"  
gives in a recent issue the following:  
"It is said that in Spain every girl who  
has attained the age of twelve may com-  
pel a young man to marry her, provided  
he has reached his fourteenth year, and  
she can prove, for instance, that he has  
promised her his hand, and given her to  
understand that he wished her to become  
his wife. These proofs are adduced be-  
fore an ecclesiastical vicar. A present of  
a ring is considered sufficient proof to  
enable the girl to claim her husband. If  
the vicar declares the marriage ought to  
take place, the youth, who has been pre-  
viously sent to prison, cannot be liberated  
until after the celebration.  
In Esthonia, a province of the Russian  
empire, where the girls consider marriage  
the one great object to be coveted, at-  
tained and prepared for from the earliest  
dawn of their susceptibilities, they spin  
and weave at their outfit, frequently for  
ten years before their helpmate is forth-  
coming; this outfit extends to a whole  
wardrobe full of handkerchiefs, gloves,  
stockings, etc. When they have formed  
an acquaintance to their liking, the oc-  
casion having been usually of their own  
creating, they look forward with im-  
patience to the moment of the proposal  
being made. But there is one season  
only, the period of the new moon, when  
an offer can be tendered; nor is any time  
so much preferred for a marriage as the  
period of the full moon. The plenipos  
in the business of an offer are generally  
a couple of the suitor's friends or else his  
parents, who enter the maid's homestead  
with mead and brandy in their hands.  
On their approach the gentle maiden con-  
ceals herself, warning having been given  
her in due form by some ancient dame;  
the plenipos never make a direct an-  
nouncement of the purpose of their mis-  
sion, but in most cases tell the girl's  
parents some story about a lamb or an  
ewe which has got astray and they desire  
to bring him home. The parents im-  
mediately invite them to drink, vowing  
that they know nothing of the stray  
creature; if they decline to drink with  
them, it is a sign either that they have  
no inclination for the match, or that their  
daughter has whispered them "her heart  
has no room for the youth in question."  
But if all are of one mind, the parents  
set merrily to work on the mead and  
brandy, and give the suitor's envoys free  
license to hunt out the stray lambkin.  
When caught she is also expected to taste  
of the cup; and from that moment the  
bridegroom becomes at liberty to visit his  
bride. He makes his appearance, there-  
fore, a few days afterward, bringing  
presents of all kinds with him, together  
with a ring, which he places on the  
maiden's finger as his betrothed.

### WHICH IS THE HAPPIEST SEASON?

At a festive party of old and young, the  
question was asked, "Which season of  
life is the most happy?" After being  
freely discussed by the guests, it was re-  
ferred for answer to the host, upon whom  
was the burden of fourscore years. He  
asked if they had noticed a grove of  
trees before the dwelling, and said:  
"When the spring comes, and in the soft  
air the buds are breaking on the trees,  
and they are covered with blossoms, I  
think, *How beautiful is spring!* And  
when the summer comes and covers the  
trees with its heavy foliage, and singing  
birds are among the branches, I think,  
*How beautiful is summer!* When au-  
tumn loads them with golden fruit, and  
their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of  
frost, I think, *How beautiful is autumn!*  
And when it is *severe* winter, and there is  
neither foliage nor fruit, then I look  
through the leafless branches, as I never  
could till now, and see the *stars* shine."

BATHING is good for robust people; but  
thin, lean, cold people should be cautious  
and chary in the use of the cold bath. It  
is weakening, as every one knows, from  
the sensations experienced. Boys often  
injure themselves severely by frequently  
bathing. It is only good when felt to be  
bracing and strengthening. It sometimes  
occasions a deafness, when the water gets  
into the ear, and cannot easily be ex-  
pelled. Physicians are very indiscrimi-  
nate in their bath prescriptions and very  
unwise. We have known many cases in  
which their advice has proved most in-  
jurious. The Chinese never bathe. We  
know a wealthy old man, who died of an  
accident at 84, who strongly protested  
against bathing; he had learned in early  
life its weakening effects, and early dis-  
continued it. Still there are exceptional  
cases. Let every man use his own judg-  
ment, and not blindly follow a rule. Re-  
member that this is the era of private  
judgment, and every man is called upon  
to exercise it. Some are strengthened by  
bathing; and washing or rubbing with a  
wet towel is sometimes conducive to  
health, when bathing is not.

The noble mind has no resentments.

### A Lively Meeting.

DISCUSSING HOW TO PROVIDE FOR AGED  
AND SICK COMPATRIOTS.

At a special business meeting, held in  
the vestry-room of the Temple Emanuel-El  
Sunday, 11th inst., the proceedings were  
enlivened by some remarkably pictur-  
esque speeches. For three hours and  
fifteen minutes the contestants tried to  
call each other "to order," but silence  
was only secured by adjournment. The  
cause of the disagreement was this: The  
members of the Home for Aged and In-  
firm Hebrews had found that a new  
building was needed, but, as they only  
had about \$35,000 on hand, a proposi-  
tion was made that the wealthy B'nai  
B'rith Society, which was also purposing  
to build a similar institution, should co-  
operate in erecting a structure large  
enough for all the aged Hebrews in the  
city. The society has about nine thousand  
members and a fund of \$100,000, which  
it offered to the members of the Home if  
they would allow the society to expend it  
in building an institution on its lands near  
the convent of Mount St. Vincent, on the  
Hudson. It would also give the neces-  
sary land. Many of the members of one  
society belong to the other Order, and the  
object of the meeting yesterday was to  
accept or reject the B'nai B'rith Society's  
offer. A majority seemed in favor of  
taking the money, but others objected to  
the site at Mount St. Vincent as being  
too far away from New York to be ac-  
cessible for the aged inmates to visit their  
friends in the city. Others who were  
stubborn, loud and defiant, said privately  
that the B'nai B'rith Society wanted to  
get control of the Home, displace the  
present management, and finally make it  
their own institution and obliterate its  
present distinctive identity and organiza-  
tion. They said: "If the Order wishes  
to present us \$100,000, why don't it do  
it, and let us build our own building in  
our own way, in the city, where we can  
visit it, regardless of infrequent railway  
trains?" Isaac Rosenwald presided, and  
was supported by various officers and  
secretaries, one of whom was a lady.  
Fully one-half of the seats were occupied  
by ladies, richly dressed. Their diamonds  
sparkled like drops of dew, and as they  
were wives of prominent Israelites in the  
city and members of the Board of Man-  
agement of the Home, their remarks  
were listened to with great attention.  
But the men ignored each other, and  
toward the close of the session the vigor-  
ous pounding of the chairman's gavel  
had little effect on the excited debaters.  
At first the speeches were quiet and often  
pathetic. When Mrs. Lord spoke of  
how the old people who had lost father,  
mother, sisters, sons, daughters, husband  
or wives, loved to wander back to the old  
homestead, and by its associations recall  
the happy days of their youth, many  
tears were shed; but five minutes later  
the assembly seethed like a caldron, and  
the scene resembled the last hours of a  
session in Congress. It was voted to  
join with the B'nai B'rith in building a  
home without stating the location, and  
the confusion became so great that all  
other ballots were lost. The committees  
could not be appointed, nor a day of re-  
assembling considered, and while the  
"opposition" were pronouncing the pro-  
ceedings a disgrace the others dispersed  
for their homes.—(New York Herald.)

### Latest Efforts of the Wits.

Both Home and Foreign Products.

WANTED.—A foundry to Castile soap.  
An Ohio newspaper speaks of a man being  
brained by "emphatic gestures of a mule."  
"That married man who would be gladdest  
to see his wife is a blind man."  
"If I hit her," said one small boy to  
another, "yer'll be usin' yerself for snuff to-  
morrow."  
We have heard of some people who say  
they could live on music. Then it must be  
on note meal.

When does a budding young damsel burst  
into fruit? When she becomes the apple of  
somebody's eye.  
The cry of the Salt Lake elders is for  
more women; the cry of the New England  
maiden is for "mor" men.

The man who so far forgets himself as, in  
a heat of passion, to spit in another's face,  
can hardly expectorate as a gentleman.

A young lady the other evening kissed  
in the dark a young man, whom she mistook  
for her lover. Discovering her mistake, she  
said: "It's not he, but it's nice."

"Pray do not attempt to darn your cob-  
webs," was Swift's advice to a gentleman of  
strong imagination and weak memory, who  
was laboriously explaining himself.

If your son has no brains don't send him  
to college. You cannot make a palace out of  
a shanty by putting a French roof on it.

"The men of to-day are too high strung,"  
says a Chicago paper. But the *Norristown  
Herald* says: "Some of them are not strung  
high enough."

It is now said that Adelaide Neilson will  
retire from the stage and marry a man in high  
position. It is possible the fair Juliet is to  
strike a match with the signal sergeant of  
Pike's Peak.

A little girl read a composition before the  
minister. The subject was, "A Cow." She  
weaved in this complimentary sentence:  
"The cow is the most useful animal in the  
world except religion."

An Illinois justice who was called upon to  
marry a couple, ran off with the girl and  
wedded her himself, leaving the lover in his  
office to look over law books and spit on the  
stove.

### Law Maxims.

A promise of a debtor to give "satis-  
factory security" for the payment of a  
portion of his debt, is a sufficient consid-  
eration for a release of the residue of the  
creditor.

A seller of goods who accepts at the  
time of sale the note of a third party not  
endorsed by the buyer, in payment, can-  
not, in case the note is not paid, hold the  
buyer responsible for the value of the  
goods.

Any person interested may obtain an  
injunction to restrain the State or a mu-  
nicipal corporation from maintaining a  
nuisance on its lands.

A seller of goods, chattels, or other  
property, commits no fraud in law, when  
he neglects to tell the purchaser of any  
flaws, defects, or unsoundness in the same.

Confession by a prisoner must be vol-  
untarily made, to constitute evidence  
against him.

No action can be maintained against a  
sheriff for omitting to account for money  
obtained upon an execution within a  
reasonable time. He has till the return  
day to render such account.

The court will take pains to construe  
the words used in a deed in such a way  
as to effect the intention of the parties,  
however unskillfully the instrument may  
be drawn. But a court of law cannot  
exchange an intelligible word plainly em-  
ployed in a deed for another, however  
evident it may be that the word used  
was used by mistake for another.

A watch will not pass under bequest  
of "wearing apparel," nor of "house-  
hold furniture and articles for family  
use."

Notice to the agent of a company is  
notice to the company.

Where a purchaser at a Sheriff's sale  
has bid the full price of property under  
the erroneous belief that the sale would  
divest the property of all liens, it is the  
duty of the court to give relief by setting  
aside the sale.

When notice of protest is properly sent  
by mail, it may be sent by the mail of the  
day of the dishonor; if not, it must be  
mailed for the mail of the next day, ex-  
cept that if there is none, or it closes at  
an unseasonably early hour, then notice  
must be mailed in season for the next  
possible mail.

All cattle found at large upon public  
roads, can be driven by any person to the  
public pound.

A written promise for the payment of  
such amount as may come into the hands  
of the promisor, is held to be an instru-  
ment in writing for the payment of  
money.

An instrument in the form of a deed,  
but limited to take effect at the termina-  
tion of the granted natural life, is held to  
be a deed, not a will.

No man is under an obligation to make  
known his circumstances when he is buy-  
ing goods.

A contract negotiated by mail is formed  
when notice of acceptance of the offer is  
duly deposited in the post office properly  
addressed. This rule applies, although  
the party making the offer expressly re-  
quires that if it is accepted, speedy notice  
of acceptance shall be given him.

A grantor may, by express terms, ex-  
clude the bed of a river, or a highway  
mentioned as a boundary; but if without  
language of exclusion, a line is described  
as "along," or "upon," or as "running to"  
the highway or river, or as "by," or  
"running to the bank" of the river;  
these expressions carry the grantee to the  
centre of the highway or river.

A stamp impressed upon an instrument  
by way of seal, is good as a seal if it  
creates a durable impression in the tex-  
ture of the paper.

If a party bound to make a payment  
use due diligence to make a tender, but  
through the payer's absence from home  
is unable to find him or any agent au-  
thorized to take payment for him, no for-  
feiture will be incurred through his failure  
to make a tender.

### Truths Worth Remembering.

One kind word may turn aside a tor-  
rent of anger.

Take things always by the smooth han-  
dle.

How much pain the evils have cost us  
that have never happened.

Nothing is troublesome that we do will-  
ingly.

Pride costs more than hunger, thirst or  
cold.

Never buy what you do not want be-  
cause it is cheap.

Never spend your money before you  
have it.

Never trouble another for what you can  
do yourself.

Never put off till to-morrow what you  
can do to-day.

Never open the door to a little vice, lest  
a great one should enter.

Do a little and you do much.

Use a book as a bee does a flower.

Bustle is not industry, nor is impudence  
courage.

Fools have an abundance of vanity.

People swear because they know their  
words are worthless.

Vice cheats its votaries.

Time which is most valuable is much  
trifled with.

Self denial is one of the chief virtues.

As a man lives, so shall he die.

As the tree falls, so it shall lie.



# The Jewish Times

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AGENTS FOR THE JEWISH TIMES.  
Herbert Baldwin, Stockton, Cal.  
S. Morris, Sacramento, Cal.

San Francisco, Friday, April 23, 1880.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know why so many social clubs, whose members are of Jewish birth, are so prone to select Friday evenings for their entertainments? We know not, unless it be that they have forgotten that it is the Sabbath. We are not so uncharitable as to suppose they would wittingly surrender the joyous Sabbath eve to worldly pastime, when it should be devoted to prayer, the blending of home ties and the closer union of the family circle. The prevalence of the custom is no good reason why efforts should not be made for its abatement, and we respectfully urge that in this particular, a very rich field for "missionary" work is offered.

A FRIEND living on the upper Sacramento, writes to us: "The farmers like to see those ears of corn best that bow toward the soil, but those, that on account of their lightness retain an erect position, they consider void of sustenance and worthless in value." Thus we find a parallel among men engaged in literary work. Those who are the most presumptuous, are correspondingly the most shallow. Their bearing and conversation are flown with a patronizing air, which to the sensitive appears insolent and contemptuous. But as soon as they have quaffed deep from the fountain of knowledge and gathered from the rich clustered fruits of learning, they throw off their haughty deportment. Conceit yields to the refreshing influence, and their lofty opinion of themselves is mellowed if not entirely dissipated.

In another column we print an extract from a letter cabled to the *New York Herald*, sent by Minister Noyes to the Secretary of State at Washington, in which he presents the results of his recent tour in the East and along the shores of the Mediterranean. The deplorable condition of the Jews in Morocco forms a subject of especial notice by our Envoy to France. He frankly states, as the result of his observation, that the Jews (who number 350,000) form the most intelligent and the most enterprising portion of the population, yet they are almost without any protection, and are in every possible way persecuted by the Mohammedans. They are forbidden to testify in the courts, while the laws are actually so framed as to be especially oppressive to them. It was proposed some time ago that the European Powers should hold a conference, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the Jews in Morocco, and we are now glad to announce that the Conference, though long delayed, will positively meet in Madrid in a short time. France, Russia, England, Spain, Italy, Portugal and the United States will be represented, and it is fondly hoped that such measures will be devised as the result of their deliberations, which will tend to secure the objects in view.

We are constrained again to note the peculiarity of the season. Up to this date it has rained, more or less, four days out of five, since April began. With one or two exceptions the rains have been cold along the coast, and have turned to snow at high altitudes. We have had rainy Aprils before, but never one so rainy and so cold as this. From an agricultural point of view it must be regarded as a blessed rain; since it gives even the dryer parts of the State the assurance of a bountiful crop, from the fields earlier sown and those later sown. From an artistic point of view, it has been a glorious rain; since it has clothed all nature in unwonted splendor. The mountain tops were never whiter, the hillsides were never greener, the valleys were never more variegated, and the waters were never bluer. From the traveler's point of view the season has no charms. It has stopped stages and blocked railways, and obstructed communication generally. The past week the storm has been terrific over the 40 miles of railroad from Alta to Truckee, across the Sierras. Snowslides and drifts defied the great engines and ploughs, for two or three long days and

rights of exhausting endeavor. It is something for which to be glad and thankful that the track is clear again, and the travelers are on their way, and the laborers can rest.

It has pleased the President and Senate of the United States to appoint a new minister plenipotentiary to China, and with him two gentlemen of repute, to constitute a Commission, to visit Peking, and negotiate, if practicable, a new treaty with the Chinese Emperor; after a review of all the reasons of dissatisfaction with the existing treaty. This is in the line of those just and proper measures by which it is hoped that all ill-advised and indiscriminate migration of Chinamen to our shores may be checked, if not entirely hindered. The commissioners, in a few weeks, will be in this city, en route to the celestial capital. Here they will tarry awhile to look at the Chinese question through spectacles of California manufacture and coloring. We like the idea of the commission, and trust its members will have a hearty welcome here, will give all sides a candid hearing, and will find it possible afterwards, to make such a new treaty as will benefit the Chinese nation by its limitations as truly as our own, and render it easy for us to chin-chin all the "Mongolians" it shall be hereafter our lot to meet.

In past years there have been troubles at the nation's military school, at West Point, growing out of the presence of young men of color among the cadets. Investigations, censures and dismissals have taken place, but as yet the maltreatment of the colored young men has not entirely ceased. Lately an outrage was committed on the person of Whittaker, in the course of which he was carefully and securely bound, without any serious bruises, and his ears were cropped. Then it was industriously said, here and there, that he must have done the act himself, as no bruises were found on him. The court of inquiry, now in session, has failed so far to find out the guilty persons, who, of course, were masked. Ordinary "hazing" is bad enough, but this kind of treatment of a fellow student, "guilty" of color, is simply diabolical. We wish that, for a few years, the Government would appoint mainly colored cadets, and thus compel the young men ambitious of a military career to treat all their associates with respect, justice and honor.

WITH commendable energy, the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Philadelphia, has caused a memorial to be prepared which recites the present inhuman treatment of the Jews in Russia, a copy of which has been sent to every Young Men's Hebrew Association in the land for approval and the signature of their respective officers. The officers of our Association have been quick to respond, as they are in cordial sympathy with the spirit which dictated, and the enthusiasm which seeks to accomplish such a lofty purpose. The memorial will, as soon as possible, after receipt of the desired signatures, be forwarded to our Secretary of State at Washington, who, it is hoped, will bring the kindly office of our Government to bear upon the Russian authorities. The memorial will be found in another column.

## Judaism and its Ministers.

It would be idle to endeavor to suppress the fact that Judaism is in a sad state of decline in America. If proof of this assertion were required, we should point to the general indifference which prevails among Jews for their religion, the constant and increasing disregard for the Sabbath, and their almost complete surrender to skepticism and unbelief—so manifest, that "he who runs may read." But if there is any one circumstance that more than anything else makes it clear to the duller understanding that Judaism is on the downward grade, it is the peculiar relations which our rabbis maintain towards it. While the outside world would be inclined to regard our clergy as the powerful Atlas upholding our religion, American Judaism seems, indeed, to exist only as a rich prebend for our ministers. The dead bones begin to rattle only when they are electrified by the musical jingle of coin. As between Judaism and pecuniary interests, some men like the Rev. Moses, of Milwaukee, have a decided preference in favor of the latter, and (for a consideration, of course), will perform clandestine marriages between Jews and Christians. Thus we find it, alas, everywhere. No principle, no platform, no devotion, no loyalty, no enthusiasm, nothing but a trimming of one's sails to the wind. What wonder, if our younger generation, conscious of the utter hypocrisy of all theological jugglery, gives the synagogue a wide berth, and lets the pulpites take care of themselves. "Of a Jewish population, estimated at 12,000, there are, at most, only a few hundred that attend

divine service on Saturday, or take an active interest in Jewish affairs." Think of it, ye Israelites, and ask yourselves how much longer this decline can go on before Judaism will become extinct in California. Of course, there are some that expect a change, a revival, a last effort to be made by our rabbis, in behalf of vanishing Judaism. We trust their expectations may not be doomed to disappointment, but our hopes are vague and fast departing, for we have too many Doctors, who will ultimately kill the patient. These Doctors of the Law may be appropriately divided into two classes. There are those that are in perfect accord with the writer of the following excerpt, which recently appeared in a local contemporary: "Mendelssohn and the great host of banner-bearers of light, as 'Zunz, Rapaport, Jost, Kaiserling, thought and with them the representation of this country as Gott-heil, Jastrow, Szold, Vidaver, Landsberg, Bettelheim, agree that Judaism is hearty and well, and we have only to take care that Felix Adlerism shall not creep in and poison the minds of our people." Now, as between Felix Adler—youthful, enthusiastic, often erring, but of noble disposition—and such idle cant that "Judaism is hearty and well," we are decidedly in favor of "Adlerism." The other class of our Doctors are homeopaths. They admit that Judaism is not quite as well as it might be, that the symptoms of general debility and drowsiness may possibly become fatal, and that there is no time to be lost with the patient; but what do these homeopathic doctors prescribe? "One dose of sermon, taken once a week" is the panacea that these doctors pretend will arrest the disease. It is evident that this medicine will not hurt anybody, and prove a great convenience to the Doctors. The value of the latter curative agent especially can not be too highly estimated, as the primitive state of mankind, from which Jewish ministers are not entirely exempt, is indolence. What was the first thing Adam did, after he was created? The Bible relates: he went to sleep. No wonder, if our ministers excuse themselves when we call upon them to go out into the high-ways and by-ways to redeem our straying brethren, by saying, the Jews are not a missionary people. But will anyone believe in the curative power of sermons or "sermonets"?

The times have changed. That form of public opinion among the Jews which once kept the Israelites together and preserved them from disintegration has gone entirely. With complete religious liberty and social equality that *esprit de corps*, once so essential to the Jews for self-protection, has entirely vanished. If this cohesive power still exists in Europe, the absence of it in our country should teach our ministers new and solemn duties, unknown to them in the lands of their birth or education. The Jewish ministry is not an office, as we understand its awful responsibilities, that should be entirely conducted on business principles. But even were it conducted on such a sense of pride should urge our ministers to set about in dead earnest and go to work with a will, without being told to do so by the press. Most of their congregations, it is well known, are financially embarrassed, and languishing for want of members, and unless the shallow excuses are discarded, and the active examples of Christian ministers followed, who from early to late labor to build up their congregations, there will soon be no need for Jewish ministers in this country. At all events THE JEWISH TIMES will not cease its agitation against this lamentable vice of indolence on the part of our Jewish ministers until we see some real and earnest work performed for the religious interests of our community.

## Hard-Headed People.

The hard-headed man is almost invariably successful. "Luck!" he says; "there is no such thing as luck. I built my own fortune brick by brick. I simply took no steps backward." But the truth is, that Fate gave him in his cradle sharper sight and a cooler brain than the rest of us, and he has been cooling and sharpening them ever since. No nurse could frighten him with bugaboos or the dark; and no minister's picture of the result of wrong-doing can affect him now. He has never done wrong; why should he be afraid? Nobody ever mistook his character. He was known as a "long-headed fellow" when he played mumble-the-peg and wore petticoats. His father never romped with him; and his mother, telling the dear old moral stories, stammered when she caught his keen, incredulous eye. Angels, she remembered, did seem so very unlikely after all, when one looked at things in a common-sense way; and as for the old heroes and martyrs, she was ashamed to let him see the glow of soul with which she thought of them. Could they really have found no more practical method of defending their faith and their principles

than by going through rack and fire? He was a cynical little doubter, as a boy, but now, as a man, he is well known for his honesty to all his patrons. It is honesty, he says, that wins in the long run in the market, and it is the fair-dealer whose profits are largest. He is so successful a man that the public always give him credit either for genius or luck; but he has neither the one nor the other. He simply knows the market, and has no higher aim than to please it. If he is a tradesman, he catches a glimpse of the coming whim of fashion and fills his shop with it. If he is an author, his are the "made" books, which nobody can do without; his pictures, if he has given himself to art, are those popular studies of babies and young mothers at prayer which are first marked "sold" in exhibition rooms. If he has devoted his life to science, he seizes the crude invention of some visionary fellow, gives it a practical use, patents it, and makes his fortune. If he is a physician, he is always at hand as an expert on trials; you will seldom miss his name out of the papers. If he is a clergyman, he is always master of the sensation of the hour, ready to preach upon any subject upon which the public has temporarily gone mad. It really does not matter to him where the horse goes, so that he sits astride it. Other men, in short, tumble sometimes upon good fortune hiding in the field; he lies in wait for it, catches it when it is fattest. He knows how to bide his time.

If he happens not to be a man, but a woman, you usually find this shrewd hard-headed citizen a thin-lipped, pale-eyed leader of the "best society," whether fast and fashionable or sternly pious depends altogether on the accident of her position. She is usually, however, so immaculate as to her own morals as to have no mercy for any shortcomings in others. This lady is always known as a capital manager of servants, seamstresses, church-supper or her sons' wives. She can get an incredible amount of work for small wages out of the people in her kitchen. Her neighbors, (easy, thriftless creatures, to her mind) look on with envy. Neither she nor her masculine congener has at heart the slightest faith in any man or woman but themselves. It is they who can lay an unerring finger on the one black spot of character which your friend keeps hidden, be it freckle or bloodstain. They know human nature. You shall not humbug them! The possessions of wealth, of public esteem, and of ideas of this hard-headed citizen are all so substantial that he is the man whom the world always envies most. It does not love him probably half so much as some luckless, lovable, sinful mortal starving at his gate.

But what of that? He has been shrewd, rational, practical. He has sought solid goods in the world; money, influence, respect—and he has gained them. And for that, vague cloudy world of love, friendship, imagination, he knows nothing about it; he has invested nothing in it, and he expects no dividends. His neighbor, a widow in rusty black (one of the easy, irrational sort), gave all of her labor and thoughts to a sickly husband and son, who are now both dead. What improvident folly that was! Now, the most real things in the world to her are the love they gave her, the heaven to which they are gone, the God who cares for her and them. He listens to her as to a dying man who babbles of green fields that live only in his fevered fancy. God and heaven and love are to him only poetic names. Perhaps, as he nears the end, the withered little atom of a heart in him stirs feebly and craves a late tenderness from some one, a son, or more often a grandchild. It is not often given. It was not for love he worked. Then, one day, he lies down in the middle of his solid goods and goes out. They all are left, but he is gone. His hands under must be quite empty. His forlorn little neighbor is gone too; but people talk with a smile of the home which was ready for her and the friends who were waiting. There are certainties which outlast money or goods upon which our hard-headed friend did not lay his hand.

## What Constitutes Nationality. VI.

It has recently been charged that we despise Christianity. We should show hostility to Christianity? The Talmud incidentally mentions, that the Jew is not allowed to entertain a disdainful opinion of the Egyptians, and quotes the adage: You must not throw a stone into the well from which you have drunk. And they (the German Jews) who drink daily from the well of the German mind, of whose sources Christianity is one of the deepest, should throw a stone into it? The reason for the long continued violence of opposition are well enough known. In the beginning, when the new religious community separated from the old, there was, of course, hostility and bitterness. Then followed the long period called the

Medieval Ages. There is no need for a description of the manner in which the Jews were ruled. A single example, taken from Luther, will suffice. His sturdy and terse language is as follows: "For our fools, the popes, bishops, sophists, and monks, the stupid block-heads, have until now dealt with the Jews in such a manner that whosoever had been a good Christian, would have liked to become a Jew. And if I had been a Jew and had seen such churls and brutes rule and teach Christianity, I should rather have turned a sow than a Christian. For they have dealt with the Jews as if they were dogs and not men, couldn't do more than abuse them, and take away their substance; when they were baptized, no Christian teachings and life were shown them, but they were only subjected to popery and monkery."

That is past. The mutual appreciation of Christianity on the part of the Jews, gradually also of Judaism on the part of Christians, especially of the intelligent and thoughtful on both sides, increases every year, although there are brief interruptions. We who continually accumulate proofs that our morality is the same as that of Christianity, we should despise the fundamental teachings of Christianity? Does a mother despise her own child?—And is not the morality of Christianity, however different the dogma, spirit of our spirit? What—we had often enough bitterly and deeply to bewail, was not Christianity with its doctrines, but the obfuscation, subversion and decline of these doctrines.

But if any Jewish writer is foolish and absurd enough to render a pert and unjust opinion about Christianity, is it fair to say that "the Jews" despise it? Dr. August Rohling, Professor of Catholic Theology in Prague, the same that, a few years ago, wrote a book entitled: *Der Talmudjude*, renders, with the consent of his spiritual superior, the following opinion about Protestantism: "Where Protestantism sets its foot, the grass withers; intellectual void, depravity of morals, awful disconsolateness of hearts are its fruits; a Protestant that lives in accordance with the precepts of Luther is a monster; Vandalism and Protestantism are identical ideas." Would it, therefore, be right to say, all Catholics, or "the" Catholics despise Protestantism? When will that barbarous logic finally disappear from the heads, that instead of saying this Jew, or some Jews, employs indifferently the Jews? If there had been a method of education by which to keep men from this one logical error, to place instead of the individual the general, torrents of tears and blood would never have been shed. But, of course, this logical error is not a fault of the head but rather of the heart. To be sure, the general prison into which all are imprisoned, although but few are guilty, has usually a back door, through which these logical jailors, bribed by the excellence of some prisoners, let them slip out. It is admitted that there are exceptions, which one even recognizes as friends. Professor Lazarus, however, declares for his own person: "I stand rather to the last and lowest, to the plainest and simplest, if they are honest men; I much rather stand to those that are accused unknown and condemned without a trial, than to the privileged number of 'exceptions.' What is meant when they are called upon to become unreserved by Germans, and that in the same breath in which they are spoken of as a separate whole and a foreign element? Or is there anything more harsh and uncharitable than to say to somebody: You are my misfortune?"

The idea of nationality is, as we have seen, capable of a continual deepening; the ideal of every nation, also of the German, capable of a continual elevation. They should all be united in their efforts for this deepening and elevation, all those at least who have at heart this ideal and its realization. Jointly they should struggle against all who through their low thoughts and mean actions stand in the way of the fulfillment of this ideal. But the higher and lower popular elements, pure and impure minds, are not divided according to denominations or descent. In this respect a division according to denominations—Christians and Jews, Catholics and Protestants—is erroneous, mischievous and a profound injury to the ideal forces that should wage the war jointly.

(To be Continued.)

AN OLD OPINION.—There is in the British Museum an old volume of bound pamphlets presented by King George III, in which is the following passage: "A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the trouble of civility; the spoil of wealth; the distraction of reason. He is the brewer's agent; the tavern and ale-house benefactor; the beggar's companion; the constable's trouble. He is his wife's woe; his children's sorrow; his neighbor's scoff; his own shame. In summer he is a tub of swill, a spirit of sleep, a picture of a beast, and a monster of a man."

## Local Lines.

WE again urge upon our subscribers to report to this office any irregularity in the receipt of THE TIMES.

THE Byron Club Picnic, which will take place at Belmont, Sunday, May 30, promises to be prominent social event.

THE Knights of Pythias will picnic at Shell Mound Park on May 8th. Many attractions are offered to pleasure seekers.

THE demand for THE JEWISH TIMES last week was so great as to exhaust our entire edition, which was much larger than usual. It is evident that THE TIMES is read and appreciated.

THE Second Grand Carnival Invitation Bal Masque, under the management of The Club of 1880, will be held at Union Hall, the evening of May 7th. The committee on invitations are from among our most prominent citizens.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in the question of "Kosher" meat, now being agitated in some of our Jewish congregations, was held at the Tyler Street Synagogue last Sunday. Many butchers were present, and an opportunity was afforded them to state their side of the case. The subject was quite thoroughly discussed, and a committee of six was appointed charged with the duty of securing the various ends in view.

TICKETS for the entertainment of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which will be held next Thursday evening, are now being distributed among the members. Holders of tickets will save themselves much embarrassment by heeding the conditions printed on the same. A ticket provides for the admission of one gentleman and one lady, and we are assured that no exceptions can or will be tolerated. Applications for extra tickets are so numerous that the committee's labors have been considerably enhanced. A pleasing programme and a large audience can be confidently awaited.

## Betrothed.

BENAS—MARRIES—Solomon Benas, of Sonoma, Cal. to Amelia Marks, of Stockton, Cal.

## Born.

ROSENSHINE.—In this city, April 14, to the wife of Adolph Rosenshine, a daughter. HESS.—In this city, April 19, to the wife of Henry Hess, a son.

## Died.

GOLDMAN.—In this city, April 19, Esther, wife of S. Goldman, aged 60 years. MEYER.—In this city, April 22, Pingus Meyer, a native of Prussia, aged 51 years. Notice of funeral in daily papers.

## Music and the Drama.

### Miss Fanny Meyer's Concert.

The concert tendered to Miss Fanny Meyer on Wednesday evening at Dashaway Hall, was attended by a crowded and very fashionable audience. The programme was in every way satisfactorily rendered, particularly the piano solos which were set down on the programme for the beneficiary. Her playing shows a lack of finesse, that is, a deficiency of coloring; her tone is delicate and tender, her touch crisp and precise, yet there is something wanting which can only be designated as above. On the other hand, the lady has a refinement and delicacy of interpreting the authors' meaning rarely found among ordinary pianists. Her brilliant rendering of Weber's "Polacca" and Liszt's "Spinnlied" brought her rounds of applause and a profusion of elegant bouquets. Miss Meyer was ably assisted by Mr. Edgar Coursen, who is an unusually good accompanist, and Messrs. Fischer, Blankart and Schroeder. Miss Johanna Tucholsky has a pleasant, light soprano voice, admirably adapted for the lighter ballads. Her rendition of Gounoud's song, "Sing, Smile, Slumber," was very good, as was also her encore song, "Du bist eine Blume so schoen und rein und hold." While her execution shows diligent schooling, it would be unreasonable to exact from her sweet but tender voice a correct rendition of Donizetti's "In questa Simplicite." Mrs. Frauenfeld, who has a fresh mezzo-soprano voice, which she uses with good effect, sang Proch's "Erkennen" with much feeling. The lady seems to be thoroughly at home on the concert stage, and was the recipient of a wealth of floral tributes. "The Recitation and Aria," from Tannhauser, sung by Mr. Franz Fischer, which but for lack of thorough study, might have been a feature of the programme.

### Bush Street Theatre.

"The Royal Middy" continues to draw crowded houses nightly. Miss Melville as Fanchett has deepened the impression she first made by the excellence of her acting as well as singing, notwithstanding the immense strain on a voice that must almost carry the whole weight of the play both in speaking and vocalization. Miss Montague sings admirably, the only fault being her uncertainty of taking up music cues, and the faulty attack. Mr. Turner has improved in his part considerably, his acting is smoother and his singing up to the standard. We have not changed our opinion of Mr. Max Freeman who has certainly mistaken the librettists' idea in creating a character like Don Januario. It is not very likely that a jumping-



jack Brazilian would have any need to call his servant to sneeze for him. Even with the license that is given to a buffoon, the humor as presented by Mr. Freeman is overstrained, and certainly anything but artistic. Doin Januario seems to have been intended by the author to be a peculiar character much like a sort of Dunderberg, ostentatious and lively only when he speaks of his wealth. The music allotted to the part carries out this idea. We will be certain, however, what the composer's meaning really is whenever we hear the music of the part sung.

#### Baldwin's Theatre.

The second week's performance of "Coralie" at this house seems to draw even larger audiences than the initial representations of a play that should never have seen the footlights, at least not in America. It has been the fortune of theatre-goers to witness on this stage not one play lately, that has not been tinged with French indecency. "Coralie" is a play that no gentleman would like to take an innocent young lady to see. An ingenious inquiry on the part of the lady would certainly cause a blush to spread over any man's countenance. The story of a woman, such as Coralie, her miseries as well as her dramatically weak punishment are entirely out of the pale of innocent sympathy. Her story had better be left untold. If a dramatist must enter into the realms where women, such as Coralie dwell, the drama as an instructor of human morals, and as a source of amusement had better be abandoned. Mr. O'Neil as the hero on whom the interest of the play ought to centre, is as good in the part as any actor can be, who continually whines and grieves at his being a "Natural Son" looking for his promiscuous father. Miss Lewis is very good as the reformed mother, who, when she is cornered, ceases her lies, and confesses that she is Coralie. Mr. Morrison as Montjoie, is quiet and effective. Mr. Jennings as Godefroy on make-up and acting, shows what an excellent artist he is, and Miss Carey looks pretty and dresses exceedingly becoming.

#### Tivoli Gardens.

This popular resort is becoming more popular from week to week. The admirable mounting, and the efficient cast in the opera bouffes hitherto presented, have certainly given the Krelling Bros the right to feel proud as having introduced a species of performances that can be enjoyed by every one. Miss Noko McCabe has taken the place of Miss Neville who has been ill for the past week. Miss McCabe is an accomplished musician as well as an excellent actress, and her advent on the Tivoli stage in prominent parts will, no doubt, prove a new source of attraction to their already attractive theatre.

#### Golden Rule Bazaar.

Among the many movements in a great city that it becomes a newspaper to comment upon, few are received with more pleasure than the applauding of a generous act, a display of enterprise, or the success resulting from business tact and energy. In the latter classification we are happy to note the progress of a firm whose success is almost phenomenal. We refer to that of Messrs. Davis Brothers of the Golden Rule Bazaar. These enterprising young men began a small retail fancy goods business on Kearny street, nearly ten years ago, under the most unfavorable circumstances—a scanty purse, fierce competition and strangers—and have in that time made such rapid progress, that they stand to-day with two of the largest establishments in the city—beyond a doubt the leaders in their line. They have just completed an addition to their premises by annexing the upper portion of their Market-street frontage and the two adjoining stores, to their five-story brick building on Geary street; Accepting an invitation to visit their premises, we were astonished beyond measure at the completeness and the evidence of thorough mastery over detail evinced. After passing through the main store, the basement was reached by means of a commodious elevator, where was displayed to our gaze a complete picture frame factory. A host of machinery was in full blast, run by an upright steam engine, the surplus steam, by a novel contrivance, being used in heating the building. This floor, Mr. Davis informed us, is devoted entirely to manufacturing purposes and beside picture frames, brackets, flower stands, toy furniture and trunks are made. We again took the elevator for the fifth story. En-route we were pointed out the main stock-room and wholesale sample-rooms—which, like the retail department—extends the entire block from Market to Geary streets, while the upper stories are used exclusively for carrying stock. These floors are particularly noticeable for their systematic arrangement, orderly condition, and bewildering variety of goods. We descended again to the main floor and were about to say good-bye, when we were delayed with the polite request to visit "The Baldwin" basement. Not knowing what was in store, and construing the invitation in the light of a free dinner—a Bohemian weakness—we were soon ushered into a basement 70 feet in length and nearly square, where busy workmen were adjusting the various sections of children's carriages to be used in carrying some possible future Statesman, President or Hero. Here we also noticed capacious shelves stocked with duplicates of goods, for which no room can be had in the main building. The success of Davis Brothers is but a repetition of proverbial experience: close attention to business, a thorough cash principle in buying and selling, and in the selection of trusty and attentive employees. Their introduction of manufacturing and the steady progress made in that department is so very commendable, that we should like to see similar industries in this comparatively new country. Home manufacture should be encouraged by the people. It makes us in a great measure independent of railroad tariffs and fluctuations in other manufacturing centres.

The seeker after curiosities and novelties, and lovers of energy and enterprise should visit the GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

#### Why We Dye.

A lady who has an article of wearing apparel slightly worn or faded, it certainly pays her to have it cleaned, dyed and repaired. A gentleman who has an article of wearing apparel worn or faded, it is certainly consistent to have it also dyed, cleaned and repaired. In fact, gents' and ladies' suits, shawls, cloaks, furs, foot-mats, feathers, kid gloves, neckties, crepe, veils, velvets, etc., are dyed, cleaned and repaired to equal new, by the very best dyeing establishment on the Pacific Coast, at the most moderate prices. Articles may be sent by mail or express, and will be returned by the same method. We are, respectfully, the original John F. Snow & Co., 633 Market street, Palace Hotel. Oakland Branch: 1063 Broadway. No branch office in San Francisco.

CHAS. J. HOLMES,  
Proprietor.

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Sacramento, has recently undergone an important change in its management. Mr. Geo. A. Moore, for several years past the Vice-President of the Company, is now assigned to the responsible position of President; Dr. W. R. Cluness, the eminent physician of Sacramento, and for many years the Medical Director of the Company, has now coupled with these duties the office of Vice-President, while to Mr. E. B. Mott, Jr., who has been connected with the Company from its organization, is assigned the responsible office of Secretary. In the hands of such competent and experienced gentlemen, we bespeak for the favorite Pacific Mutual a prosperous and successful future, to which its liberal and advantageous plans and rates justly recommend it.

To those visiting the city of Stockton, and desiring to "put up" at a hotel offering the best accommodations, and all that comfort and the season affords, we commend the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, presided over by Mr. Frederick Hahn, its genial landlord. Fred has made "hotel" the study of his life, and we are certain, that whoever gives him a trial, will remember THE COMMERCIAL with pleasure, and call again.

#### Fraternal Societies.

As it is intended to make this column of general interest, communications upon subjects contained in this column will be gladly received and impartially treated.

#### Kesher Shel Barzel.

A special session of Grand Lodge No. 2, O. K. S. B., was held at Red Men's Hall, Bush street, last Sunday morning. Grand President, Bro. Peter Abrahamson, in the chair. A full attendance of representatives were present and much interest was manifested. After the transaction of some desultory business, the message of the Grand President was read by the Grand Secretary, William Meyer. The history of the changes which have taken place in the Order on this coast, and the causes which led to the same, were enumerated, and the present needs of the Order clearly set forth. The creation of an endowment fund for this District, was a subject of vital importance to the Order, and he recommended the appointment of a committee of five members to devise a plan for the establishment of such a fund. The report was received, and upon motion, a committee was appointed as recommended, consisting of Brothers M. Morgenstern, L. J. Livingston, A. Nathan, Louis Licht, S. Bachrach, with full instructions to report without delay. The committee retired for deliberation, and after an hour's absence presented their report. The various sections were thoroughly dissected, and numerous amendments offered. Pending final action, the Grand Lodge adjourned at 1:30 p. m., to meet Monday-night at the same place.

The adjourned session of the Grand Lodge was opened by G. P. Peter Abrahamson at 8:30 p. m. The committee to whom was referred the amendments and their original report, made a revised report, which received the unanimous approval of the representatives. In order to carry out the provisions of the report, a special committee was appointed, of which Brothers S. Bachrach, M. Schloss, Louis Licht, A. Nathan and L. J. Livingston are the members.

Bro. M. Schloss having resigned the second Vice-Presidency, Bro. A. Nathan, of Washington Lodge, was elected to fill the vacancy. After which the Grand Lodge adjourned sine die.

Forty-one lodges of the Order Kesher Shel Barzel in the Eastern States have contributed \$355 to the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

STOCKTON, Cal.—Mr. William B. Kolman, a young man well known in Stockton, left for Chicago last week, where he proposes to take up his permanent residence. The good wishes of his many friends accompany him.

We must look downward as well as upward in human life. Though many have passed you in the race, there are many you left behind.

When alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our families our tempers, and in society our tongues.

#### A Memorial Regarding the Russian Jews.

The following is a circular of a proposed memorial to be addressed to our Government at Washington. It is issued by the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Philadelphia, and was received by the Y. M. H. A. of this city last week. It explains itself:

To Hon. Wm. Everts, Secretary of State of the U. S.

The Young Men's Hebrew Associations of America, in behalf of 250,000 Jewish citizens of the United States, respectfully call your attention to the following report, cable to the public press and not contradicted:

"LONDON, March 27th.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Instead of the concessions, which we confidently expected before the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne, regarding the position of the Jews, there is increased severity toward them. The Jews are driven to represent themselves as Protestant Christians, to escape expulsion by the police of St. Petersburg. In the Government of Tula, Orel and Kharkoff, the Jews who have been established in business for many years, are ruthlessly expelled."

This tale of cruelty and attendant misery compressed into the few words of a cable message, needs no elaboration at our hands. Remembering the generous precedent established by the United States, in extending its protection, through the Consul at Bucharest, to our persecuted co-religionists in Rumania; encouraged by the recent emphatic action of the State Department in refusing to recognize Rumania's independence, until she recognizes upon her part the right of all men to civil and religious liberty; and believing, further, that the amity which has ever existed between the United States and Russia, would give great weight to a friendly remonstrance from the former to the latter; we earnestly request you to take such measures as may be consistent with the dignity of the United States and its relations with the Czar's government, to ascertain the truth of the reports above quoted, and if we too certainly fear, they prove well-founded, to induce a more just and liberal policy upon the part of the Russian authorities.

#### New York.

The public examination of the Hebrew free schools took place last Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Kohler lectured on Cremona. We are informed that it was an able effort.

The Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Connecticut, has assumed charge at the Brooklyn Jewish Temple Israel.

The Hebrew Young Ladies' Sewing Society are effecting much practical charity. The ladies distributed during the year 1625 garments at an expense of \$529.36. Miss Englehart is Secretary.

The annual election of officers of The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, will be held next Sunday. A very earnest meeting is expected, though Mr. Jesse Seligman will, no doubt, succeed himself as President.

It is proposed to found a hospital, auxiliary to Mount Sinai Hospital, for the gratuitous treatment of chronic diseases and as a shelter for convalescents. A committee of fifteen, five Jewish institutions being represented, have the matter under consideration.

An effort is being made by Jewish gentlemen in this city to revive the Emanu-El Theological Seminary Association, which has had a short race and not very successful. The sessions of the school were held in the classroom of the Temple Emanu-El, and hence its name. But that fact gave it a local instead of a general character, which it was designed to have, and hence scarcely any pupils outside of the Temple Emanu-El congregation attended. The reorganization now attempted will give the seminary a new name and make its character more general. It is an effort to provide American ministers for American Hebrew congregations.

The largest sum ever obtained in this city by a single entertainment for a public charity is said to have been realized by the Purim entertainment last month, and now reported to have netted \$18,585.80 for Mount Sinai Hospital. This hospital has also received since January 1, over \$30,000 from outside sources, and an elegant piece of statuary, presented by the sons of the late Benjamin Nathan, is to be mounted and placed in the main hall of the hospital. Since the foundation of the institution, twenty-eight years ago, legacies and bequests amounting to over \$118,000 have also been received.

#### NEW YORK.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NINETEENTH-STREET SYNAGOGUE.

From The American Hebrew we reprint the following account of an eventful celebration:

The 150th anniversary of the synagogue of this congregation was commemorated on Friday last by appropriate services. Before the concluding hymn, psalm 67 was chanted by the congregation and choir, following which the minister, Rev. H. P. Mendes, read the prayer for government and the mishbarach or prayers invoking blessings upon the congregation and the communities of Surinam, Curacao and London, which contributed to the building of their synagogue 150 years ago.

Nine scrolls of the law were then taken out by descendants of former ministers and early settlers, and the gentlemen ranging themselves in front of the ark, the Rev. Mr. Mendes proclaimed the "Unity" and the "Kingdom," being answered by the choir. The ten commandments were then solemnly read by the reverend gentleman, and the choir answered with "Vezoth Hatorah."

A circuit of the synagogue followed, Rev. D. H. Nieto at the head, while the choir sang psalm 118 (*Min Hametzar*), after which the Rev. Mr. Mendes preach-

ed upon the text, "Go Forward," showing how the Jews had marched in the van of the world's progress, and after tracing Jewish progress to America, concluded with an appeal to the congregation to continue its efforts for the community at large and to aid in the Jewish mission of progress by precept and example until the ideal of civilization be attained—universal peace, universal brotherhood. At the regular service of the next day Mr. Mendes, after referring to the strong feeling which existed against the Jews when they first made their appearance on Manhattan Island, said:

"In the commercial operations connected with the founding of New York, they became stockholders; the enterprise failed, but it brought out the first Jews of America. Six names are mentioned, three of which are represented among you at this moment. Strange to say, Gen. Stuyvesant rather objected to their presence, and wrote to Holland, receiving, however, a rebuke for his conduct so inconsistent with freedom or justice. The persecuted, however, in his liberal policy toward the Jews. Requests dictated by religion, such as for a burial ground, were denied them. A formal petition was made to build a synagogue; requests dictated by patriotism were also from some cause refused, such as to be enrolled for military service. The brusque manner in which Stuyvesant treated them, caused somewhat peremptory instructions to be sent to him that the Jews were to stay subject to no conditions except to keep their own poor. One of the Jews named Melhado, upon this, purchased a house, but the deed was denied him. A petition was presented to be allowed to hold land, to be equally taxed and to be admitted to trade rights; the only result was to obtain permission for a burial ground. Among the significant events of the time are Salvaldo d'Andrade's petition (1655) and Abraham de Lucena's remonstrance, 1656; such intolerance was not consistent with the home government's policy, and an order was sent for the Jews to have equal civil and religious rights, and the battle was won; made sure soon after by the naturalization act of 1683. Thirteen years afterwards, that is in 1696 (184 years ago), the first synagogue was built in Beaver street, between Broadway and Canal streets, near the centre of the south side of the block. Through the courtesy of my informant, an eminent gentleman in this city, as well-known as an authority in historical subjects as an authority in legal matters, I have seen an ancient map of the city in which it is distinctly marked. A Rev. Mr. Miller mentions a Mr. Saul Brown as acting as minister, succeeded by Abraham de Lucena, who in 1710 requested Governor Hunter to exempt him from military service, that privilege having been allowed his predecessors. In 1728 the first Mill Street Synagogue was commenced, and consecrated in 1730, on this day one hundred and fifty years ago. Eight years afterward a sad event occurred. In 1738 the Jews were disfranchised. This arose from a contested election between Gerrit Van Horne and Adolph Phillippe. It was declared that Jews had voted for the latter, and the case being tried the eloquence of Smith, the counsel for Van Horne, so worked upon the feelings of his audience that the House decided that the Jews could not vote."

"For a few years later but little change happened until the War of Independence, when Jews were prominent in patriotism and sacrifices for the National cause. Many gentlemen aided with gifts of money or goods. Baulam's battery of eight guns were stationed in 1776 near our old burial ground. The honorable exertion of Jewish patriotism met with its just acknowledgment. Gen. Washington, who, in reply to a congratulatory address from the Newport Jews, wrote as follows:

WASHINGTON'S LETTER.  
"The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy, a policy worthy of imitation. All possessors of rights of conscience and immunities of citizenship are, it is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the Government of the United States, which gives to history no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."

This was in August, 1790.  
The further history of our congregation, which has so long been a landmark in the history of the Jews of New York, need not detain us. Suffice it to say that the first synagogue erected by any congregation outside of ours was, I find, the B'nai Jeshurun, organized in 1825. The subsequent buildings erected by this congregation were the Second Mill Street Synagogue, 1818; Crosby Street, 1834—some of the old materials being purposely used—and the present structure, consecrated in 1860; the flooring by the reading-desk younger being the same as used in the Crosby Street structure."

We learn the first six Jews who came to the country were Jacob Hendricks, Abraham Costa, Isaac De Meza, Melhado, Abraham Lucas and Asher Levy.  
Among the heroes of the Revolution and the subsequent years was Haim Salomon, who gave the greater part of his fortune and bled money to Congressmen and officials, besides to such notables as Jefferson, Lee, Wilson, Madison and Monroe. His great grandson was confirmed by Mr. Mendes last Saturday.

Death of Rabbi Messing in London.  
At the age of sixty years, Rabbi Joseph Messing died in London, March 20th. His whole life was devoted to the service of Israel, and he has passed away mourned and regretted by all who ever had the privilege of his acquaintance or the benefit of his teachings. The deceased was ordained a Rabbi at the early age of eighteen years in the town of Geniewkovo, Prussia. Subsequently, and for the major portion of his life, he filled the rabbinical office at Gostin and Witkowo, respectively. Thoroughly impressed with the idea that the remainder of his days could be happily spent in Jerusalem, accompanied by his wife, he left Witkowo for London about two years since to bid farewell to his relatives prior to his departure for the Holy Land. Their remonstrance against his contemplated journey would not have altered his purpose, and only the pleading of the Chief Rabbi of London had the desired effect, and he then concluded to remain and fill the pulpit of the German Synagogue in New Broad street,

a position secured for him by Dr. Adler, and death found him in the work to which nearly his entire life had been consecrated. The deceased was the author of many works evincing most profound learning and research, the most noted of which was his last, a commentary on the Pentateuch, entitled *Arono Schel Joseph*, which must secure for him imperishable fame among students of the Scriptures. The poignancy of grief surrounding the death of Rabbi Messing is aggravated by the thought that his granddaughter, Mrs. Marcus Levy of this city, daughter of Rev. A. J. Messing, who left about one month since to visit her aged relative, arrived in London after he was buried. The funeral is mentioned as having been one of the largest ever seen in London.

Three sons of the late Rabbi Messing are in the United States, all settled with thriving congregations, viz: Reverends Aaron J. Messing in this city; Henry J. Messing, St. Louis; Morris Messing, Indianapolis.

#### Foreign.

##### France.

PARIS.—The small band of some half a dozen Jewish members of the Chamber of Deputies received an addition on Sunday last by the election of M. Ferdinand Dreyfus as a member of that body. M. Dreyfus practices at the Paris bar, and is a member of the Council-General for the Department of the Seine-et-Oise. On the same day M. Millaud, hitherto a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected to fill a vacant seat in the Senate.

Among the many wealthy Jewish families in Europe, the Hirsch family of Paris stands in the foremost rank. The family were ennobled by the King of Bavaria. Baron Hirsch, the principal representative of the family in Paris, lives in magnificence, and Baroness Hirsch is noted for her lavish entertainments. Her latest *soiree musicale* was a brilliant affair. Patti and Nicolini sang in stage costumes the third scene from *Aida*, a romance from *Mignon*, and other songs.

##### Roumania.

The following order just issued by the Roumanian Government indicates that active steps will be taken to hamper as much as possible those Jews who have not yet been able to procure naturalization, and who form the bulk of the Jewish population in Roumania: "Every foreigner arriving in this country must within 24 hours procure from the Prefect nearest to his point of debarkation a permit of residence, surrendering his passport, if his stay is to exceed thirty days, but for shorter periods the permit is endorsed upon the passport. All for igners now residing in Roumania must procure *cartes de libre séjour* within the next thirty days. No foreigner can travel in the interior without these special permits."

##### Russia.

The *New York Times*, in commenting upon the threatened persecution of our Russian co-religionists, says that "there are now upward of 22,000 Jews in the Caucasus alone, and in Russia proper at least 1,940,000. Thriving Jewish colonies exist in Moscow, Tula, Orel, Kursk, Saratoff, and other great trading and manufacturing centers. In the Warsaw district, where 250,000 Jews were put to death within ten years in the seventeenth century, they now form nearly one-eighth of the entire population. Hence, it is probable that the severe measures now being directed against them are a hasty explosion of rage produced by the attempt of the Jewish Nihilist Vladetski, rather than a deliberate effort to expel a class whose removal would be a grievous loss to the whole empire."

(From Minister Noyes' Letter to N. Y. Herald.)  
MOROCCO.

In Morocco very little real progress has been made, and that empire is in a fearful condition. Taxes are collected through the intervention of an armed force, and those Governors of provinces or departments are considered the best who make the most presents to the Emperor. The government is a despotism, and human life is held cheaply in the hands of the ruling monarch. Especially is the condition of the Jews, of whom there are 350,000, most deplorable. The Mussulmans being completely abandoned to sloth and indolence, the Jews exercise nearly all the arts of industry and control most of the commercial traffic. But for them the condition of Morocco would be more unfortunate than it is. Yet they are regarded by the Mohammedans as unclean dogs, entitled to no respect and unworthy to live. A few of them, it is said—the more wealthy and influential, in fact—enjoy the protection of foreign representatives, notwithstanding international laws in this regard. But this excites jealousy and a spirit of revenge, so that the condition of the great mass, the unprotected, is all the worse on account of the privileges enjoyed by the few. Can not something be done by the United States in their behalf? I have reason to think that this subject has recently been under consideration and discussion by the English, French, Italian and Spanish governments, with what result I am not informed. Neither Jews nor any other persons, except Mohammedans, are permitted

to testify in the courts of Morocco, or their oaths are disregarded, and all the laws are framed in a special manner to favor the Mohammedan subject. In the interest of humanity, it would be well if the Christian nations of the world could in some way intervene, by way of a mixed commission or otherwise, to establish in Morocco greater equality of rights and a better and more impartial method of administering justice.

#### Bush Street Theater.

CHARLES E. LOCKE, Proprietor.

THIS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

(No performance Sunday.)

ALSO AT SATURDAY MATINEE.

Successful production of Genes' Comic Opera in 3 acts, entitled the

ROYAL MIDDY!

Purchased from the author and produced from his instructions.

Emile Melville as Fanchette

And the following embraced in the admirable cast:

ANNIS MONTAGUE, CHAS. H. TURNER, LILLY POST, HARRY PEAKES, LOUISE PAULIN, MAX FREEMAN, TOM CASSELL, WILLIE SIMMS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

MR. GUSTAV HINRICHS, Musical Director.

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

#### The Tivoli Gardens.

(Eddy St., bet. Market and Mason.)

KEELING BROS., Proprietors.

The Greatest Success

Of the Season!

SUPPER'S COMIC OPERA IN 3 ACTS.

FATINITZA! FATINITZA!

Lieutenant Vladimir, Miss Hattie Moore, Julian Hardy, Mr. Harry Gates, Gen. Kautchukoff, Mr. Bornemann, Sergeant Steipman, Mr. T. Casselli, Princess Lydia, Miss M. Neville

A Full and Efficient Chorus.

New and Elaborate Scenery.

Brilliant Effects.

THE AMUSING SHADOW PANTOMIME

J. M. NAVONI, Conductor.

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OF THE

Knights of Pythias.

—OF—

San Francisco and Alameda

Counties,

TO BE HELD AT

SHELL MOUND PARK.

SATURDAY, MAY 8TH 1890.

A PRIZE will be given to every child accompanied by parent or guardian.

EVERY PERSON entering the park will receive a duplicate check, entitling them to a chance in the raffle of a \$50 sewing machine, donated by the Singer Manufacturing Co., 118 Sutter St.

GAMES AND DANCING. Music by 2nd Regiment Band of 16 pieces.

ADULT tickets, 50 cents.

CHILDREN, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, 25 cents.

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The train will leave Fourth and Townsend streets at 8:45 a. m. sharp.

Valuable Prizes will be distributed.

Blum's Band will furnish music for the occasion.

Spanish Lessons.

Best Spanish teaching for ladies and gentlemen. Private lessons and classes. Letters written and translations made. Terms moderate.

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A MOST VALUABLE MACHINE has been

invented, called the

DRY GOLD WASHER,

and can be seen at work at

No. 5 Beale street, near Market.



# The Jewish Times

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Francisco, Friday, April 23, 1880.

## Getting Dinner Under Difficulties.

"O, see here, Lizzie, I shan't be home to dinner to-day; there's a lot to do at the office, and I'll not come home."

This speech came from my liege lord, Charley, as he popped his head in at the door after he had started to his business.

"All right," said I.

The head popped out again, and I added to myself:

"Mighty glad of it. I won't have any dinner to get, and I will have a good day to work up-stairs."

So I cleared away the breakfast, tidied up the rooms, and after that took myself off up-stairs.

We had not been keeping house very long, and I made it a rule not to let things become soiled by using, but to keep them clean and fresh.

But up-stairs there were certain trunks and boxes that needed renovating; some of the Summer clothing was to be packed away, and the Winter wear got out and made ready for use.

I tied a handkerchief over my head to keep out the dust, pulled the trunks and boxes out of the closet, and set to work. I was in the very midst of it, when I heard footsteps at the front door, and directly it opened.

It was Charley, I knew, for he had a latch-key and was accustomed to let himself in. I jumped to my feet.

"Charley, and not a sign of dinner!" I exclaimed.

"He said he wouldn't come. What can have brought him?"

The sound of voices, as I stood listening, assured me of what Charley had brought. Visitors, and I in such a plight.

Charley came running up-stairs with his face in a glow.

"Why, why, little woman, what's all this? I couldn't find you anywhere down-stairs. Isn't it dinner-time?"

"Yes, Charley, but you said you were not coming home, and I didn't want anything for myself."

"Well, I—I wasn't. But who do you think I met?"

"I don't know, I'm sure."

"It was Lizzie and his wife. They were on their way to a hotel, but of course I wouldn't allow that. I just brought them home with me to dinner."

I have no doubt there was a spice of irony in the tone in which I answered, calmly:

"Yes, I see you did. Well, I hope you also remembered to stop at the butcher's and send me something for them to eat."

"Well, I declare, little woman, I forgot the butcher. But I dare say you can scare up something. Only hurry, for they're off again this evening."

I knew it was of no use to say to a man: "Why didn't you send me word?"

It wouldn't teach him to send it next time, so I only said:

"Well, go down and entertain them, and I'll come as soon as I can change my dress."

Charley obeyed, and I hurriedly dressed, not in the pleasantest mood.

They were old friends of Charley's, and I had looked forward to meeting them with pleasure, but I knew Mrs. Liston was quoted as the very pattern of all pattern housekeepers, never hurried or put out by anything.

I knew, too, that she had means and servants at her command, while I had neither; and dreaded to receive her in such a manner, more than I could tell, but as many a suffering sister will readily comprehend.

What with my hasty dressing, I knew my cheeks were flushed, and my hair tumbled; but it was too late to wait, so I ran down and stood firm during the introductions as well as I could; quite conscious that instead of appearing my best, I was appearing my worst, as even Charley could see.

As soon as possible I excused myself, saying, by way of apology, that I was not expecting Charley, and must prepare dinner in haste.

"Pray don't put yourself to any trouble," said Mrs. Liston, politely.

"It is no trouble at all," I as politely replied; feeling, as I went to the kitchen, that that small speech was at least a fib; for I was at my wit's end to know what to do.

A happy thought struck me!

Beefsteaks!

A regular dinner was not to be thought of, but most people are very fond of beefsteaks. I knew Charley was and I could prepare them well.

They were to be had opposite, and I was not long in getting them, either.

I betheft myself of half a cake which I luckily had. That, nicely sliced in my silver cake basket, would answer for dessert, with some apples, which I bought with the steaks.

Really I should not do so bad for an impromptu occasion.

My spirits rose as I set the table, adorning it with a cluster of fresh chrysanthemums, and with what glass and silver I possessed, so that it looked very neat and pretty.

That, at least, Mrs. Liston could not find any fault with, even if she were disposed to do so.

Charley had said 'hurry, and hurry I did. As speedily as possible I had everything ready on the table, and the dessert arranged on a shelf by the open pantry window, so that I could put it on at once.

Tired, flushed, nervous, and doing my best not to look cross, I went to the parlor where they were chatting gaily, and announced dinner.

Then that awkward Charley must put his foot into it, man-fashion, by saying:

"My little wife is a famous cook. I hope you have a good appetite."

"Indeed I have. Travelling always

makes me hungry," replied Mr. Liston rising.

I made some laughing reply, and led the way to my little dinner.

"Ah! steak!—my favorite," said Mr. Liston.

I was glad to hear that, but my heart sank when Mrs. Liston declined to take any, saying she never ate steak.

"I am so sorry," I said, flushing; "but I will poach you a couple of eggs."

"By no means," she said pleasantly. "I shall do very well with one of these rolls and a cup of coffee."

And when I insisted, she was obliged to say that she never ate eggs.

I was at a loss what to propose then, so I ceased to press the matter. Meanwhile I had poured the coffee.

I handed the cups, but I knew by the aroma which reached my nostrils, that, though tolerable, it was not nearly as good as usual; for in my haste I had made it too weak.

I was specially mortified at this, as I prided myself on my good coffee.

"I won't apologize," I thought, proudly.

But my pride fell the next instant, when Charley, having tasted his, made a queer face and then started again.

"Why, Lizzie, what ails your coffee?" he asked.

Tears of mortification rushed to my eyes, but Liston said, kindly:

"Tut, tut, there are worse things than weak coffee in this big world."

Of course, as I had no servant, I was obliged to remove the plates and bring on the dessert myself.

That, at least, was nice; but when I went to the pantry I barely suppressed a scream of horror.

Mrs. Dean's big gray cat had jumped into the window, and was contentedly munching my cake.

With frantic haste I dashed her off and rescued what she had left.

Only six thin little slices. They looked so forlorn in the large basket that I would not put them on in that way.

I consigned them to a small glass dish, and without a word of apology put them upon the table; for my blood was up now, and I vowed I would apologize no more.

The apples were nice, and we finished on them as well as we could.

For my sake Charley tried to appear very gay; but I saw he was deeply mortified, and I did not pity him half as much as I might.

I think I was quite excusable when I said to him, after that dreadful dinner was over, and our guests were gone:

"Charley, if you ever bring company again without letting me know first, I'll never forgive you; and I'll order dinner from the nearest restaurant, and leave you the bill to pay."

But that stupid Charley "can't see why it need worry me."

## Pacific Coast.

The Board of Supervisors refuses to repeal the ordinance which prohibits the presentation of the Passion Play.

From August 8, 1878, to April 12, 1880, Sub-Treasurer Sherman of San Francisco shipped \$30,500,000 in gold coin to New York.

KEARNEY'S HABEAS CORPUS.—Monday afternoon, Clitus Barbour applied for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dennis Kearney, to each of the Superior Judges; but was refused. He then left for Los Angeles to make application for a writ from the Supreme Court, which is now sitting in that city.

The rainfall in this city this month is unparalleled. It already exceeds the rainfall for the whole month in any previous April on record in California history. The Signal Service Observer's gauge shows a fall of 8.42 inches this month up to noon yesterday, 2.21 inches of which fell during the preceding twenty-four hours. This makes the rainfall of the season 23.90 inches.

STATE.

There is estimated to be 3,000,000 acres of wheat planted in California this year.

MARYSVILLE, April 14th.—The "Artificial Ice Company" turned out its first supply of ice to-day, which gave great satisfaction. The factory is one of the largest in the State.

A few days since a miner at Remington Hill, in attempting to move a boulder, discovered a bonanza. The rock was about 2 feet in diameter, and in attempting to turn it over it appeared to resist his efforts, so he picked up a sledge to break it; in examining the boulder for a favorable place to strike it, some gold on the surface attracted his attention, and on further examination it was found to be literally filled with gold and worth several thousand dollars.

EASTERN.

The University of Nebraska has 259 students, a large proportion of the number being women.

They do not talk of yards of cloth in Manchester, N. H., for it manufactures 148 miles of it daily.

The Rochester Y. M. C. A. received over 600 bound volumes for their library at a book reception in February.

The Charleston (S. C.) News tells of a patriarch, Wm. Smaok, 97 years of age, who has had ten children and 691 descendants, 575 of whom are living. He and his wife lived to see their youngest child a grandmother.

A small almanac of twenty leaves was sold at auction in N. Y. City a few days ago for \$555. It was the first known issue of Bradford's press, having been printed in Philadelphia in 1685. The money, in \$50 bills would contain more paper than there is in the book.

In the vast "arid regions" of the Great West, containing 900,000,000 acres, of which not one per cent. has yet been sold by the United States, 200,000,000 acres are mountainous and an equal area is desert, leaving 500,000,000 acres that need

only water to make them cultivable. The people of the Western Territories ask for an appropriation of \$50,000 by Congress for boring artesian wells to test the experiment of the practicability of thus irrigating these lands.

Thurlow Weed, Esq., the venerable founder of the Albany Journal, occupied for a day, March 22, the editorial chair on its semi-centennial anniversary. In recently speaking of the changes that have occurred, he said: "Fifty years ago we got news from New York by steamboat in twelve hours, but at present the news is flashed from all parts of the country, and from the Eastern Hemisphere ahead of time."

The little daughter of a leading physician in a certain country town presented the following as her first school essay: "There was a little girl, and she was very sick. They sent for my papa, and she died very quick."

Voltaire's definition of a physician: "An unfortunate gentleman expected every day to perform a miracle—namely, to reconcile health with intemperance."

Col. Robert Ingersoll, when asked how much a copy of Voltaire's works cost him, replied, "The Governorship of Illinois."

C. Hansen &amp; A. Djeau,

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